and power of the North came in the same way. Our cotton was the source of it, and how Mr. Lincoin is to get his \$10,600,000 I do not know. That is a matter for him to determine, though I may say more about it before I get through; but at present it is sufficient to say that Mr. Lincoln has dammed up the water that turns the mill of Northern tronsperity. How long the mill will ran time alone will de e-mine.

But it is not so with us. We grow breadstuffs enough to supply all our wants. We have in a howen-favored land, for all the c-reals grow here equally as well as in any other portion of the world—wheat, rye, ooks and corn in a great abundance. We could compete with the world in the production of these. We grow also the tobacco plant and rice. We live in the land of the fig tree, the joungramate, and the vine. Hardly anything used as food but is grown in the Southern Confederacy, and we could, if need be, grow an abundance of everything except coffee. We, therefore, have the means, under the blessings of Heaven, to support ourselves, and keep upon the field every variety of cattle, suitable for food or draft. We, therefore, can grow bread enough to support our people and large foreall 0 will, a 2 but suit men in the field. Let the

Southern Conneces, and the pleasing of Heaven, fore, have the means, under the blessings of Heaven, to support ourselves, and keep upon the field every variety of earthe, sainable for food or draft. We, therefore, can grow bread enough to support our people and keep from the support our people and keep from the support our people and keep from the support our people and the bleskade list, let the Western people be off from trade with us, and with in the eleven Southern States we could for years carry on the war, support ourselves and our armies, and, raber than to be subjugated and become va sula of Lincolo's power, figur it out bedia agured by blocka e all acound.

Our condition Rewalled—Steam vs. cotton—UNFORTUNATELY CANNOT ANSWER THE QUESTION:

WHEN WILL THE BLOCKADE BE RAISED.

But this is vegour only capacity. We grow supplies that the Miloso of the earth must have—that is, the cotton.

Investid, I cannot say. Hundreds of thousands are expendent upon it for their daily bread, and these people are low turned out of employment. Perhaps they are the men who, for want of bread, have joined in his manatural and suicidal war, which will be to them as disastrous as to us. In England, perhaps, not less than five millions of people depend upon cotton for their daily bread; in France, several hundred thousands, if not millions (I am not particular in my statistics.) And, when you come to take into consideration the amount of capital, the number of sailors, and the amount of tunnage employed in this trade, you will be still more sarprised. Why, in the United States there are forty thousand seamen engaged in the transpertation of rectoa alone. And if you take into consideration the amount of capital, the number of sailors, and the amount of tunnage employed in this trade, you will be still more sarprised. Why, in the United States there are forty thousand seamen engaged in the transpertation of ectoa alone. And if you take into consideration the amount of tunnage of the world—tray to the remove the proper of the world

TELLS THEM WHAT THEY MAY "COUNT" ON-A

TELLS THEM WHAT THEY MAY "COUNT" ON—A

MATHEMATICAL CALCULATION.

The object is to get along with as linde tax as possible; but, my countrymen, do not suppose the Government will not tax you, if necessary; for I tell you the Government will not tax you, if necessary; for I tell you the Government will not tax you, if necessary; for I tell you the Government will be resorted to if nothing else will raise it. Every life and dollar in the country will be demanded rather than you and every one of us shall be occurred by the enemy. [Applause.] On that you may count. The Government, while it desires to carry on the war, establish your independence, and maintain the Government, at the same time wishes to do it in such a way as not to cri, ple indus ry; and while our men are in the field fighting the battles of their country, their breakens at home are discharging an equal duty, so that no serious detriment to public property will be submined; and we have the element to do this that no other people in the world have.

Now then, if four millions of bales of cotton are raile, upon an average price they will being two bundled, not give—lend to the Government the proceeds of the cost of dollars. If the cotton-planter will but leads, not give—lend to the Government the proceeds of dollars as helf that will be one hand set millions of dollars.

doed nailions of dollars. If the cotton-planter will but lend, not give—lend to the Government the proceeds of but one half, that will be one hand ed millions of dol-lars, double what the Government wants, or did want when we adjourned—quite enough to keep two hun-cred thousand men in the field—the balance you can be as you blesse.

FOR FEAR THEY WILL NOT OR CANNOT READ

THEMSELVES, HE READS FOR THEM.

I now will read to you, just at this part of my address, the proposition, upon which I shall make some come cuts, for I wish every gentleman to understand It is not asking a denation; the Government ly wishes to control to process of your cotton. simply wishes to control the process of your coron.

The Covernment proposes to give you a bond bearing chit rer cent interest, paying the interest also semi-charally. It is not a gift or donation, but simply your surplus cotton, as much as you can space. This is the

subscribers, agree to contribute to the

"We, the subscribers, agree to contribute to the dicuse of the Confederate States that portion of our coopset down to our respective names; the same to be placed in warehouse or in the hand of our factors, and sold on or before the —— next."

Fix the day of sale as soon you please; the first of January, the first of February, or the first of March, if you please; though I am aware the Government wishes you to sell it as soon as convenient; but let you pitae; though I am aware the towtrimes wishes you to sell it as soon as convenient; but let each planter consult his interest, and in the mean while consult the market. But to proceed—

"And the net proceeds of sale we direct to be paid over to the Treasurer of the Confederate States for bonds for the same amount, bearing eight per cent

WHAT HE PREFERS-HOW THEY MAY BECOME

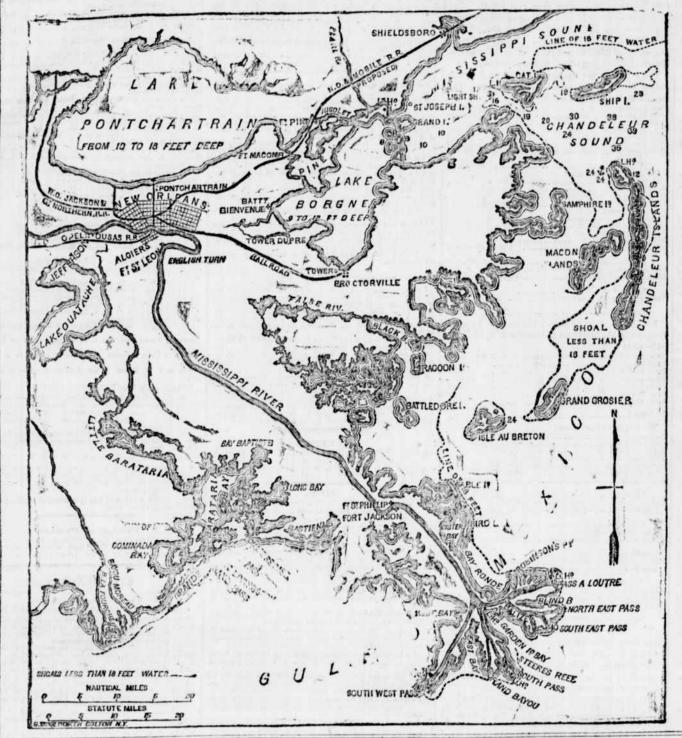
Modern Samaritans.

There is the whole of it. The cotton-planter directs his cotton to be sent into the hands of his factor or his commission merchant. He only tells the Government in the subscription the portion he can lend. He directs in the subscription the portion he can lend. He directs it to be sold, and the proceeds to be invested in Connected Bonds. I understand that a Committee will be app inted before this meeting adjourns, to canvass this santy. Every planter, therefore, of Richmond Conty, will be waited upon and afforded an opportunity to subscribe. I wish, therefore, to say to that Committee, and everybody, subscribe. I prefer you nuit as down, first, your name; second, the number of Pales; and I prefer your putting down the proportion of your crop. I want, especially, the number of bales, but would like also to know the proportion it bears to your crop. Let everybody, those with small crops as well as large, give evidence, in this way, of their patriotism, and I believe that the patriotism that puts down two bales, if it be half their crop, gives more, and more patriotically, than the man who grows one two bales, if it be half their crop, gives more, and more patriotically, than the man who grows one thousand and puts down one half of his, because, as the Savior said, the woman who gave her mite, gave more than all the rest. Let everybody, therefore, put down a portion of their crop, if it be but two bales, or fifty bales, or our hundred bales, or five handred bales.

AN HONEST CONFESSION GOOD FOR THE SOUL-CONFEDERATE BOXDS NOT WORTH A DIME. Inquiries have been made of me, and I take this op-portunity to answer them: "Whether these bonds will sportunity to answer them: "Whether these boads will circulate as money—will they pay debts?" On this point I wish no mistake. They are not intended as currency; they are unfitted to answer the purpose of circulation. The bonds are larger than this paper. (A latter sheet.) The obligation is on the upper part of it, and the whole of the lower part is divided into forty squares or checks. In each one of there checks the interest is counted for each six months for twenty years. The checks are used coupons, and all the marty holding them has to do, is every six months to clip off the lower coupons, send it to the Treasury, and get his interest. The bond is not suitable to carry in your pocket-book and use. It would wear out. It is microded to represent a fixed capital, or permanent investment—just so much as you can spare from your centon crop. That its all, Instead of putting your surplus in lands, negroes, houses, Turniture, useless ex-

catton crop. That is all. Instead of putting your surplus in lands, negrous, houses, numitare, uscless exteavagance or laxures, just put it in Confederate Bonds.
Ent while I said it was not intended to circulate or
to pay cents. I cave not the least doubt that anybody
who will sell his crop entire for bonds will find no dificulty in getting the money for them, for they draw
interest, and are better than money; and any man
holding a note will give it up and take a bond, for a
note draws but seven per cent, and this draws cight.
I have no doubt that all givence, and test treatments and

## OF NEW-ORLEANS AND MISSISSIPPI DELTA.



EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Fort Pike closes the Rigolets Pass.
Fort Macomb closes the the Menteur.
Bettern Bleavenne closes the though Bleavenne.
Tower at Proterville covers the Rayou Dupré.
Tower at Proterville covers the Rayou Dupré.
Fort Jackson and Fort Phillip close the River.
Fort Livingsion closes the Avenue to New-Orleans through funds in the State of Georgia, on private leans, I sup-pose is ten or twenty millions of dollars, at seven per cent. All that amount will immediately find its way into these bonds, and hence a planter who sells his en-

cent. All that amount will immediately lind its way into these bonds, and hence a planter who sells his entire crop, and needs money, can get it from the money-lenders on these bonds.

I have been frequently asked if these bonds were good. Well I want to be equally frank upon that point. If we succeed, if we establish our independence, if we are not overridden, if we are not subjugated, I feel no hesitancy in telling you it is the best Government stock in the world that I know of. It is eight per cent interest; and if we succeed in a short time, in a few years, if not more than one hundred millions or two hundred millions are issued. I have but little doubt they will command a considerable premium. The old United States stock (sax per cent bonds), five years ago commanded fitteen and sixteen per cent, and went as high as twenty per cent. Take the Central Railroad. The stock of that company commands 15 per cent, reminancially; therefore, if there is a short war, these bonds very soon will command fifteen or twenty per cent; but cardor also compels me to state that if Lincoln overruns us—if we are subjugated, these bonds will control that the control well as the control but caudor also compels me to state that if Lincoln overruns us—if we are subjugated, these bonds will not be worth a single dime, and nothing else you have will be worth anytuing. If we are overrun, they will be worth just as much as anything else you have, and nothing else you have will be worth anything. [Laugh ter.] So that is the whole of it.

THE WAR TO LAST UNTIL THE MILLENIUM can, I say to the planters teat I do not wish to urge anybody, but let everybody discharge his daty to the country as he feels it. But upon this subject of the war, I will detain you a few minutes, because it is a common inquiry who me, how long I think the war last—whether or not it will be a lang I think the war hast—whether or not it will be a stort one! Well, my countrymen, I will tell you this, that it is known only to the Ruler of events. It is cartained from mortal knowledge and mortal vision. I know not; I would not know if I could. It is the mysterious future; but there is one thing I can tell you with confidence, and that is, it is going to has until the enemy is whipped and driven from our said. (Fremendous applaus.) And it will require men and money to no it, and the best way to make it a short war is to send men into the field, and to raise means enough to support them in the field to drive the enemy out. That is the best way. That is the way to make it a short war, and in this the cotton planters can contribute: and when I tell you it is an uncertain war. I cannot account for its duration upon any cational principle. It is a fematical war, and whenever function gets control of reason, you can make no a evalaism gets control of reason, you can make no secondation in regard to it.

ALECE'S OPINION OF THE WAR. This is a war ag set reason in every some of the term. In the first place, many of these engaged in it are engaged in a crossed nonlinely to americate the condition of a portion of our population. They are engaged in a crossed to make things better than the Creator made them, or to make things equal which he made unequal. It is implied in that a great deal of the function of the war springs, I doubt not, from that carries. Such an effort never could succeed, were the fanaticism of the war springs, I doubt not, from that source. Such an effort never could succeed, were they to overrun us and drive us away. There very teople would do as some are now reported to be doing in Virginia (of which I neither affirm or deny the truth)—capture the black population and send them off to Cuba for sale. But there is one thing certain, that they can no more earry out their function designs than they can make the Savannah run to the mountains; for the Great Crentor—the Roler of the heavens and the earth—the that made man and fashioned him—made one inferior to the other, as at made some to either from o hers, as one star differs from others, as one star differs from others. hers, as one star differs from others.

This fana ical sentiment of the North will no more This fana ical sentiment of the North will no more make the negro equal to the white man then it will make the leopard change his spots or the Ethiopian his skin. It is a war against the interest of those who wage it, and, of all the people who will suffer by it, the New-England States will suffer the most. Their trade cut off, their supplies cut off, their source of wealth cut off, where are they to trade hereafter? We furnish them a market no other people in the world do. They cannot sell their goods to Great Britain, for they are supplied by British manufactories. Nor can they furnish Germany or France. Out of these two hundred and fifty millions of goods they sold, they did not dred and fifty millions of goods they sold, they did not send ten millions to the Old World. It all came to the

send ten millions to the Old World. It all came to the South. We are their market.

ALECK QUOTES.

We wished to continue to trade with them, but they would not perform their part of the compact, and carried out the old adage of the "man who cut off his nose to spoil his face," [haghler]; and I cannot account for it except in the old Roman maxim, that he "whom the gods want to destroy, they first make mad." This is a war against the principles which their fathers and our fathers fought for—that every State Government derived its power from the consent of the governed. These were the principles of Hancock, Jackson, Madison, Randolph, Finckney, and others. They were the principles their fathers and our fathers united in lighting for; and now they have made them a mockery of all history and the shame of their ancestors. These people are now warring against that principle, and attempting to govern us just as King George dut; it is, therefore, an unmatural and irrational principle, and attempting to govern us George did; it is, therefore, an unnatural we it up and take a bond, for a neer cent, and this draws cight.

and a suicidal war, and you cannot count upon its durative. When a people occordes may, there is no telling that they will do. It is so in the history of other empires; it was so in France. They say we are revolu-

tionists; they call us rebels. I think it will be a revo-lution before it is over; but if a change of Government makes revolution, the revolution is at the North. CURIOUS MODE OF RESCUING THE CONSTITUTION -DOESN'T LIKE LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

| Prom. | Nantical Statute | Miles. | M

At the South our movements from the beginning have been planted upon the principles, as I have told you of our Revolutionary fathers, and the Confederate States to-day have rescued the Constitution, with some improvements, some changes, all of which we think improvements. They stand to-day the defenders, supporters, and maintainers of that Constitution, which was the admiration and devotion of us all. But a change of government has taken place at the North. The Constitution of our fathers has already been trampled in the dust. From the time Mr. Lin-coln went into his office until to-day it has been but coln went into his office until to-day it has been but one step after another—one stride siter another upon the Constitution of the country. The first thing he did was to call out seventy-five thousand militial. He had no power to do it. That Constitution that Madison, and Washington, and the patricts of the South as well as the North, gave their consent to—that Constitution that was our admiration—that Constitution the Southern States have rescued, declares that Congress

Southern States have rescued, declares that Congress alone shall raise armies.

His next act was to increase the army to twenty-five thousand men. To a be did by an edict. The Constitution says Congress shall increase the army. After that he increased the mavy to twenty-five thousand. Louis Napeleon or the Czar of Russia never assumed more dictatorial power. The North responded to it. That Constitution that had my admiration (and m-my of you doubtless have beard me upon it, for if there of you doubtless have heard me upon it, for if there was anything upon which my whole soul rested, and for which I have devoted life and everything dear, it was the Constitution of my country), that Constitution that the Monigomery Government has rescued, de lates that no man's all be deprived of his life, liberty or

tout he man shall be deprived of his life, liberty or preporty, but by due process of law.

That was the old Constitution. It is the Constitution we rescued. The Constitution the Confederate States presents to all people, high or low, is the surery to defend them [applame]; but, fellow-sitizens, Mr. Luccha, by his own collet, has nullified, abrogated, destroyed, trampled under foot this great constitutional right. He has suspended the right of habeas corpus; and to day, if any one in Maryland or Missouri is down-tradden or overriden by his normalous, or even in Massachmetts, if any freeman rises up in the land of Hancock to-day and says or effirms that the people of the South can govern themselves as they please of Hancock to-day and says or affirms that the people of the south can govero themselves as they please—that for which Massachusetts once opon a time pledged honor and fortune and everything dear—if a freedom was to-day to amounce the great trath upon which the Revolution was fought, he would be arrested, put in just, incomed in a dongeon, and the Courts would be closed—be would have no bearing except before a court-martial, and be executed for it.

OH WAD SOME POWER THE GROTTE GIE US. TO SEE OURSELS AS OTHERS SEE US!"

I tell you the revolution is at the North. There is where constitutional liberty has been destroyed; and it you wish to know my judgment about the history of this war, you may read it in the history of the Franch Jacot iss. They have become a licentious and lawless rook, and I shall not at all be surprised if, in less than the history of the reach and history and it is a like the lawle of the less than the lawle of the la three years, the leaders in this wur, if Lincoln and his Cabiner, its head, come to the gallows or guillotine, just us there who led the French war [applause]; for bumon passions, when once groused, are a uncontrolla-ble as the elements about us. The only hope of man-kind tests in the restraints of constitutional law, and and the day they tramed sed ratified these lawless measures or Liscoln they dog their own graves. They may talk of freedom and liberty, but I tell you no people without rule s restrained by constitut onal law can be free. They may be nominally free, but they are wassil- and slaves, and this onbridled mob, when they

ttempt to check it, Lincoln and the rest will be dealt with just as I t-1 lyou it was in France. Why the conservative sentiment in the North is gainst the war. When I tell you it is insuitieal, I do not mean that all men are femalies. Just as the stur-diest trees of the forcet yield to the blest of the storm, so have the friends of the Constitution yielded at the North. And how is Lincoln to get these \$400,000,000? North. And how is Lincoin to get these \$400,000,000 r I told you I might say something more about it. They have not the money. That is true. I suppose the North now might raise \$400,000 000 in gold and silver. North now might raise \$100,000 on in good and salvet. I have not seen the returns of the banks. But their money-leaders are not going to lead it. Some say that the war will be a short one. No, my friends, do not lay that flattering unction to your souls. How did the Jacobins raise their memey? Why, they had their hands upon it; and that is the way they will do at the North. First, they will issue scrip; but the their hands upon it; and that is the way they will do at the North. First, they will issue scrip; but the Scrietary of the Treasury rannot come up and tell them that it is wrong. He has not the nerve, and he might lose his head it he were to do it. They may issue four hundred millions of Treasury notes, and trus get along for twelve months, or perhaps two years, before they are too much depreciated. They will then issue scrip against the rich man's property. HE PROPRIECIES AND LIKENS HIS CONSTITUTION UNITO SALT.

UNTO SALT.

What is to be the result of this war? I am not a prophet, but I look upon it as fraught with the most prophet, but I look upon it as fraught with the most momentous consequences, not unto us, but to the peo-ple of the North. I have always believed that if the Union were destroyed the North world run ino anar-chy and despotism. We are the salt of the concern, and it is only questionable whether or not we have and it is only questionable whether or not we have quit too soon. That is the only doubt I have. Where it will end I do not know, but never again will they enjoy Constitutional Government at the North. They never understood it. Constitutional liberty is a plant of Southern growth, watered by Southern hands, nur-

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never understood it. Constitutional liberty is a plant of Southern growth, watered by Southern hands, and if it is to be maintained, to live to light the world, it is to be done in the Southern Confederacy. [Applause.] At the North there is an archy. Property will migrate, just as it did in Prance. That is the end.

How long will they be able to war against us? I tell you it will be until we drive them back. There is no hope for us, there is no prospect for an early and speedy termination of the war, until we drive them back, and my wish, my fdee, my desire, and my counsel would be no raise men enough immediately from the mountains to the seaboard to do it. Georgia has already done well. I was always proud of my State—proud of her achievements; and I am to-day prometer of her than ever. In this her country's call, I believe she stands number one in answering it, both in men and moncy. [Applause.] She has answered nobly; let her answer still. The other States—let all send up men to drive the enemy out; and to the cotton planters I would say, come up with the cotton to-day. I do not want to embarass any one, but I would say to you, tell your debtors to wait until you are out of danger. [Applause.] tell your debtors to wait until you are out of danger.

HE RECOMMENDS HIS OWN LOOSE PRINCIPLES

all the machinery of society stand still until independ on the machinery of society same and that had pendere as secured. I would say, just as if my house were on fire, "All hands to the buckets; let the flames be extinguished." Let the courts and overything else stand still, except to administer justice; let us all patriotically want; let us all put our shoulders to the patriotically wait; let us all put our shoulders to the work and act together, with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. That is the way to drive out the enemy, and it will be successful. They rely upon numbers, and they have got them; but I have told you the battle is not to the strong. We rely upon the rightcourses and the justice of our cause, and also the valor of our men, though they bring two to one, three to one, for the put of the purpose of the cause for the cause. value of our men, though they oring two to one, three to one, five to one, or ten to one, as was done in Greece. We rely upon the valor of our men—we rely upon our men fighting for their homes, ficesides, children, and everything dear to then; and, no such a cause, we have no doubt the God of Battles will smile

HE PLATTERS THE WOMEN TO PICK THE POCKETS

To the ledies I must offer some apology for having said so little to them, and so much to the men, but I told them in the beginning my business was mainly with the men to-day. I was glad to see them here, and I must say that the women, in this great and patriotic cause, are not at all behind the men. The pariotism of the women I believe throughout the country, where I have been—the mothers and daughters—has not been echind the men, but even absend of them. In Montgomery, when the order came from Them. In Montgomery, when the order came from Gen. Bengg for ten thousand sand bags, the women turned out on the Sabbath, as well as the week days, and completed the order in a very short time. In other pieces where volunteer companies have been called out the levies have made the uniforms in a remarkably sport since of time. In my own county, which has stort space of time. In my own county, which has raised lines for the last company in two days, and it was ready to go with the rest. The ladies have done their daty as well as the men have. Itichmond Contay has sent ten companies to the field. Nobly have you done your duty, and just as nobly have the women done

heirs. [Applanee.]
And I wish you to understand, while I do not speak And I wish you to understand, while I do not speak much to you, for the tented field is not your place, women exercise more influence even in war, perhaps, then anything else; and it is a problem whether they do not govern the world at last. [Laughter.] It is their spirit which animates the soldier in the fight. Some recollect the pious admonitions of their mothers, and others recollect the smiles and beaming countenances of some fair one at home. These are the sentiments which actuate our soldiers. The attractions of the women are a power like that which holds the orbs of the universe in their proper places. Now, then, in this work you have much to do, and if the men are in doubt how much to subscribe, I am perfectly willing doubt how much to subscribe, I am perfectly willing that they shall go home and ask their wives. [Laugh-

that they shall go home and ask their wives. [Laughter.]

A woman always acts from impulse, and her impulses are generally right; but a man ponders, and thinks, and doobts. Woman's thoughts go directly to the truth; and I am perfectly willing to leave this cotton loan to the judgment of your wives and sisters. It may be that some husbands have promised their wives a new turnout, and they may be doubtful until they consell their "old women" at home—some men are [Laughter.] Then let them have no fears on that subject. Just tell him "I will do without that carriage or that furniture while our brave volunteers are in the tented field; I will put up with whatever we have got. Put down every cotton bale you can spare." That is what I know the ladies will say.

HAVING VENTILATED HIMSELF, ALECK, WITH

HAVING VENTILATED HIMSELF, ALECK, WITH

SOME DOMESTIC ADVICE RETIRES.

And now, then, gentlemen, I am perfectly willing that you shall go home. I do not intend to open any subscription here to-day. A Committee will be appointed to canvass the county, and every one of you, I trust, will be seen by that Committee. I wish you

to consider the question; talk over the matter with your wives, and I am perfectly willing to abide by their judgment. And now, in conclusion, I ask you, one and all, women as well as men, before you make up your judgments, to consider the magnitude of the question, the great issue before you, the perils surrounding you, the dangers besetting you; think of your homes and your firesides, and them think of subjugation. Think then of your daty, and all I ask of you is to perform your duty as faishfully as I have done mine to-day; and I leave it with you, the country and God. [Loud and prolonged applace.] try and God. [Loud and prolonged app

SELECTIONS FROM WAR CORRESPOND-ENCE.

A letter from from a Connecticut boy gives the following thrilling account of the adventures of a scoating party of our men-the same that captured the elebrated Misses Scott:

"The line of march was taken up about 9 o'clock in the following order: Company G (Grays), advance; Cavalry, center; Company H, rear. Marching close order till we passed our pickets (two or three miles from camp); then a part of our company (Gray) were thrown out 200 yards in advance, as skirmishers. Lieut. Upton, Aid-e-Camp to Gen. Tyler, volunteered his services to command the right, Lieut. Stevens of the Grays having command of the left. I was on the extreme right, and had proceeded about two miles through swamp diches (and tough work it was, too), searching every house on our line, when the man on my right (Edward Dolph) said 'halt.' I immediately turned in that direction, when I saw him covering two men with his musket. I immediately ruised mine, salso did John Peters, not of Dr. Peters of Cheshire, who came up on the other side of Dolph. The men stopped, and seemed not to know what to do. One of them raised his musket, when his companion spoke, and he stopped. We walked up to them, at the same time calling for the Aid-de-Camp, who came up with Sergeant Indry Merwin, and others closed around them. We ordered them to surrender, when one of them handed his carbine to me, and the other to Peters, while Dolph took a pixel (one of Whitney's large size) from one of them—the other had none. Their carbines are of Sharp's manufacture, same as used by our cavalry. They had on spurs, and were cavalry. We asked them where they left their horses. One replied that they "were not at liberty to tell." They were 'plucky' men; said they were 'native born Virginians, and were in arms to keep of invaders from their own soil.' Lieutenant Upton sent them town to the main force, under guard, when Major Colburn came up and told us to stay where we were till further orders. Our party consisted of Sergeant Merwin, Dolph and myself, of the Grays, and three of Company H, with Lieut. Upton in command. We waited for a long time, no order came, and where a dear thorough the words and the order of the born of the condition of the conditi

troduced us to the Miss Scotts. That moment was a proud one for us, for right in our hands were those whom the whole Brigade had been hunting for. But When men come to you crying "debt! debt! debt!" tell them as Patrick Henry did, when they cried "beef! beef! beef! "-let your debt wait; let most direct road to our camp, Lieut. Upton told them we must go, but he would like to see the whole family together to bid them goed by. Accordingly they all came out in the front porch—the old man, his wife, three sons, and daughter, and the two Miss Scotts. We just formed a circle about them, when Lieut. Upton, drawing his sword, demanded their surrender to the United States. You ought to have seen their faces! The two Miss Scotts and the young men were all we took with us. The excitement was very great when we went into camp, and we found they had given us up for lost, and sent a company after us. With the two Miss Scotts we marched to the General's quarters, and left the ladies there, and the men we took to the guard-house. The General sent for us in the evening, and complimented us highly for our conduct on this occasion. deet on this occasion.

Here is an incident in Western Virginia, told in orivate letter:

private letter:

"A reign of terror exists in Western Virginia almost equal to the darkest days of the French Revolution. Rerugees from injustice and oppression, tyranny and wrong, are daily fleeing to Ohio; and as I write some of them are present reheasing the dangers and perils from which they have escaped. Many of them are men of wealth and intelligence, who have taken to the mountains, and come through risking the dangers of the larking foe, and suffering privations and hanger, having left families unprotected, and golden harvests falling unsaved to the earth. Thous ands of arees of wheat are unharvested within one day's ride of here, and those who do dare the dangers of remaining to attend their creps, do so only in armed squads for mutual protection. One in ident, worthy of remark and notice, happened near here a few days squads for mutual protection. One incident, worthy of remark and notice, happened near here a few days ago. A farmer with his lattle son, about 12 or 14 years of age, was at work in a field, and while there a captain of a rebel company came to him, and requested him to take the oath to support the Sonthern Confederacy. He of course declined, whereupon the ceptain leveled his gun and shot the Union man in the mouth. The boy snatched up his father's gun and shot the captain through the head, killing him instantly. The Union man was not killed, the ball coming out of the cheek. This same young here was a guide on Taursday to the Federal troops, in their march from Mason City to Ripley."

The stuff used for soldiers by the traitors is shown

-The stuff used for soldiers by the traitors is shown n a letter from Laurel Hill. The writer says:

in a letter from Laurel Hill. The writer says:

"In looking over the camp, I discovered fourteen graves, nine in one spot and five in another. Three of these had inscriptions upon them, which may be of some interest to your readers, of which the following are fac simile copies:

"Ceanles U. Gost of Richmond, Va., Co. H. 23d Reg. Va. Vol., who was shot in action, July I, 1861. Aged 10 years.

"Joun E. Blakke of Richmond, Va., Co. H. 23d Reg. Va. Vol., who was killed in action, July 10, 1861. Aged 19 years.

"W. S. Chay, 1st Reg. Georgia Vol. July I, 1861. Aged 17 years."

-It seems that there is a feud between the Virgin ians and Georgians in the robel army. A letter re-

"It is reported, with how much truth the writer does not say, that previous to the evacuation of Laurel Hill a desperate fight took place between the Georgians and Virginians. The Georgians, it appears, made the rural Virginians do all the rough work, while they superintended it. Old Virginia couldn's stand this, notwithstanding her zeal in the cause of Secesh, and the result was a fight. Some fifty newly-made graves were found on the top of the hill. For some days previous to the rout there was no friendly communication between the Georgians and Virginians. Some of the captured Georgians have been heard to say that they sidd't come into Virginia to dig holes, and that the Virginia hooskers ought to do the work. They say they are gen lemen and not at all accasioned to excavate. Besides, they say they came to help Virtonians.

ginia out of a ecrape, and it is inhospitable, to my the least of it, to ask them to dig her ditches."

-The Riebmond paper give an account of the deal of Capt. Dick Ashby of the Rebel army, who we mortally wounded in the affair near Romney. The remantic account of the fight (in which the Rebels less from 30 to 40, and our men one killed and one wounded—Corporal Haya) is of a piece with all their bragging.

Note the confession of Col. Ashby to the deliberate

from 30 to 40, and our men one killed and one wounded—Corporal Haya) is of a piece with all their bragging.

Note the confession of Col. Ashby to the deliberate murder of a prisoner:

"Then it was that Dick Ashby had a hand-to-hand encounter with three men, killing the corporal, and beild; if not fatally wounding the other two. While engaged with two men, he received a blow from an unseen hand that felled him to the earth, where he was left for dead by his men, who, after his fall, made good their escape and returned to camp. Near 1 o'clock, Col. Turner Ashby arrived with his command of twelve men, and being informed by a woman that there had been a fight below, he advanced toward Kelley Island, where the enemy were secreted, in what numbers he could not tell, as they were behind the drift-wood, bushes, &c., with which the island, which is a half mile in length, was covered. Seeing his brother Richard's horse quietly grazing without rider, and fearing the fate that might have befallen its noble rider, he immediately ordered his men to cross to the island, he taking the lead. The enemy, took deliberate sim at them from behind the drift-wood piled upon this, the upper end of the island. At the emmand to fire, not less than forty bells were discharged at them, but so far all of our boys escaped umburt, although Col. Ashby, H. C. Rust, and Granville T. Smith had their horses killed under them. Immediately upon landing, Col. Ashby gave the command to beat the bushes and drive out the miserable cowards. He, flushing a covey of four, killed two who had the temerity to offer a fight, and taking the other two on the wing as they field, after having discharged the contents of their revolvers ashim. One of them, as he fell before him, begged him not to ride over him; and Ashby turned aside, telling him that he had done him all the harm he desired. Another, after having exhausted his revolver in attempting to kill the Colonel, and while fleeing for dear life, entreated him not to kill him; but Turner's reply, was, "Sir, I

- The following extract from the correspo The Petersburg (Va ) Express, furnishes the Secession account of the skirmish near Newport News, in which Lieut.-Col. Dreux of a Louisiana regiment was killed. The ball struck him in the side, crushing his watch and

The ball struck him in the side, crushing his watch and going clear through him:

"Our advance had halted for rest. The cannon was in a by-road near the public road, so as soon to be brought into action if needed, yet not exposed to view. The cavalry squad was posted a short distance down, the by-road. The infantry company on the roadside. While in this position the Yankees came up through the woods suddenly and fired upon the party. The first fire killed the Colonel, and as the company were ordered to await orders, the fire was not returned until the fact was known. The sudden firing firightened the horses hitched to the cannon, and they ran away; the squad of Capt. Collins's command followed to halt the piece, which being done, the piece was brought back, but the Yankees had gone, and the fight was over, escourse. Col. Dreux and one private were killed by the enemy. Our advance killed two Yankee officers and eight privates. We bitterly regret our loss. Had it not been for the fright of the horses, not one of the scoundrels would have been left to tell the tale of their defeat. The body of Col. Dreux has been sent to New-Orleans, where a new company has been recruited, called the 'Dreux Averguis.'

— The N. O. Bulletin, of the 8h inst., is perfectly

-The N. O. Bulletin, of the 8th inst., is perfectly furious in its attacks upon the Message of Presiden Lincoln. It has exhausted the language of vituperation in its comments, and calls the Message a " loath some mass of falsehood, vindictiveness, and hypocrist; with which the old perjurer has insulted the comu

with which the old perjurer has insulted the common intelligence and civilization of the age."

"Throughout the South," it says, "the Mossage will be read with disgust and indignation. If it were meant to intimidate her people by a great display of resources on paper, to be hereafter—perhaps—available, it will most signally fail. On the contrary, it will rouse to a still higher pitch opposition to the despotic Government at Washington, and intensify the determination throughout the Confederate States never to yield to its infamous naurpations and Draconian cruelties."

Beauregard has between 40,000 and 50,000 men under his command, and is "preparing a thunderbolt that will soon fall and shiver the lines of the Lincolnites into fragments." This army is moving on Alexandria according to the writer, who says that a panie prevails at Washington.

-The Lynchburg Virginian says of the movements

— The Lynchourg regimen says of the abstract around Martinsburg:

"After the enemy had taken possession of Martinsgurg, Gen. Johnston sent in a flag of truce, requesting the place to be evacuated by the women and children. To this arrangement our valiant enemies objected, and refused to allow the inhabitants to leave, holding them as hostages to secure their own protection. The enemy thus manifesting their determination not to fight except behind the berricades of women and children, Gen. Johnston advised his army to fall back and await the movements of the Hessians. His wen objected Gen. Johnston advised his army to fall back and awais the movements of the Hessians. His men objected seriously to this, stating that they had come to meet the enemy, and wanted to advence and fight rather than fall back. The General had to make a speech and expostulate with them before they would consent to fall back upon their intrenchments at Winchester. It is his determination, we learn, to give them battle there, come in what numbers they may.

CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT MONTGOMERT—CONNECTION OF THE SOUTHERN WITH THE NORTHERN CHURCH SEVERED.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser of the 9th inst.5

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser of the 9th inst.; has the following:

The most important Couvention of the Protestant Episconsi Church in the Confederate States, which has been stiting in this city since the 3d inst. adjourned on Saurday sast. We have entired to notice its proceedings in detail, preferring to avail the adjournment, when the send would be amounted. We can truly say that the Convention, if not large, was certainly a highly respectable, sole, and influential body of Christian anticlementarily and the send was the same send of the Convention in admensial body of Christian anticlementary Deputies elected by the Discosan Conventions of severe States. The Convention in minutessly, and without debate, passed the first of the following resolutions, severing the connection of the Southern from the Northern Christian, and the second was agreed upon with considerable enabling of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Minusiapph Candina, Tana Arka, nasa, and Tennessee from the United States and the formation by them of a new Government, called the confederate States of America, readers it necessary and expedient that the Discose of the Protestant Episcopal Courch within the transport of the states and the formation by them of a new Government, called the second was agreed on that the Discose of the Protestant Episcopal Courch within the Original Confederate States of America, readers it necessary and expedient expension.

anisation.

Resolved, That as preliminary to the organization declared processary in the ferryoing resolution, a Committee of their Bishops, three Presbyters, and three Lay men be appointed by the Convention to propose and report to an adjourned mesting of Convention, to beid at Columbia, S. C., on the third Wednesder of Outsets next, a Constitution and Cances, mader which are organization may be effected; and that the Eccionization and the convention of all the discoses within the Confederate States now now represented in this Convention, be invited by the Right Rev. President to take the requisite steps for the representation of said discoses at the adjourned Convention.

FALSE PRETENSE .- Officer Bookstaver of the Fifteenth Precinct on Saturday morning arrested Alice Doyle on the charge of obtaining money from the Union Defense The charge of obtaining money from the Union Defense the charge of obtaining money from the Union Defense Committee under the pretense of being the wife of John Brennan, a volunteer in one of the regiments now at the sent of war. The prisoner states that she lived with Brennan as his wife during the past 5-yours, giving birth to two children within that period. Spring birth to two children within that period. Spring presented a ticket from the Sab-Committee, on the pretendant of which funds are paid to applicants. At subsequently appearing that the lawful wife of Breen subsequently appearing that the lawful wife of Breen control of the pretendant of the present of the pres sentation of which funds are paid to applicants. So subsequently appearing that the lawful wife of Brean nan was also an applicant for aid from the Committee, Alice Doyle was arrested on the above charge. Our ing to the peculiar circumstances of the case the prine oper was discharged by Justice Carckenbuch with